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Muhlenberg County
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VOL. XV. NO. 39.

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1913.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

IS KENTUCKY IN NEED OF THE TAX REFORM?

What Happened in "THE COW COUNTIES" in California and Why "THE DOG TAX COUNTIES" in Kentucky Should Emulate Their Example

Until a few years ago the State of California was suffering under the same system of taxation which prevails in Kentucky although many efforts had been made to change it.

The average citizen is opposed to innovations as a general proposition and while the state suffered and the burden of taxation fell heavily on the small property owner, as it does in Kentucky, it was hard to arouse the people and legislative classes to amend to keep the old law in effect and went on hiding their personal property and escaping taxation, as they do in Kentucky.



"Why is this man working so hard?"
"To get more land to pay MORE taxes."

A simple careless expression in a San Francisco newspaper caused a revolution of feeling and brought about the change which all Californians are now proud of.

The newspaper referred to printed an article to the effect that the same old Constitutional Amendment would be voted on at the November election and added facetiously that "the Cow Counties" would probably vote for it, and treated it as a joke.

The newspaper evidently underestimated the power of "the Cow Counties" as this little attempt at witicism made "the Cow Counties" sit up and take notice.

The people in "the Cow Counties" commenced to ask themselves: Why is it that farm lands and town property pay the bulk of taxes? Why are the owners of stocks, bonds, notes and other personal property able to get off scott free?

Have we a uniform system of taxation in practice as well as in name? And such like questions.

Well, the result was "the Cow Counties" in California determined to throw off the yoke and the amendment was overwhelmingly carried.



"Why is this man working so hard?"
"To hide his property and pay NO taxes."

The same conditions exist in Kentucky to-day and the same opportunity for a change presents itself and it is time for "the Cow Counties" in Kentucky to show their power and force a fair division of taxation.

By subjecting the millions of dollars of personal property to the payment of taxes, farms and town lots would be relieved as in other states with modern tax laws. In Pennsylvania there is no state tax on farm lands and

town lots because the revenue from stocks, bonds and notes is sufficient for the purpose.

The dog tax in Kentucky produced more revenue in 1912 (\$127,651) than all the taxes from bonds (\$32,425), cash in banks (\$64,240), and stocks in corporations (\$14,000); total \$110,665, while farm lands and town lots and improvements paid \$3,177,366.

"The Dog Tax" Counties in Kentucky are in the same fix as "the Cow Counties" were in California and it is high time to quit barking and commence biting. A vote for the tax amendment at the November election will make the other fellow do some howling. If "the Dog Tax" counties will only do their duty and vote for the amendment and enable the legislature to frame laws to make all classes of property pay their legitimate share of taxation.

Extract From Report of State Tax Commission.

"We recommend that the proposed Constitutional Amendment should be adopted by the voters of the state."

"This Amendment has been carefully drawn, its provisions are clear and plain."

"It follows precedents which have been tried and proved successful in other states."

"It authorizes practical changes, which, in our judgment, if adopted, will increase revenue, remove restrictions now handicapping valuable enterprises, and place Kentucky upon a fair plane with other states which have shown marked progress and prosperity, as a result of sane and sound revenue laws."

"It provides that any and all changes made hereunder in our tax laws up to 1917 must be approved by the people themselves after passage by the legislature and their approval may be made a condition after that time, so that the whole matter rests in the hands of the people."

"We consider the amendment necessary in order to enable the legislature to take the initiative in any effective revision of the revenue laws of the state, which have been condemned by the then State Tax Commissions and criticized annually by the State Equalization Board."

W. O. DAVIS, Chairman,
Woodford County.
ELWOOD HAMILTON, Sec'y,
Franklin County.
W. B. MOODY,
Henry County.
W. A. FROST,
Graves County.
L. C. OWINGS,
Jefferson County.

CARING FOR MILK PROPERLY

Two Great Factors Are Cleanliness and Temperature—Expose All Utensils to Sunshine.

Cleanliness and temperature are the two great factors in keeping milk sweet. The fresh-drawn milk is almost free from bacteria until it becomes contaminated either during the milking process or while waiting the start for delivery. To keep them out is not so easily accomplished as the general public imagines. The smallest particles will fall into the pail, even with painstaking care and the best that can be done is to use a sanitary milk pail which should be covered as much as possible and to brush the cow and udder before milking.

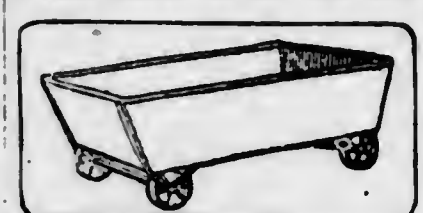
In order to free the milk from the animal heat, it is necessary to aerate and cool at once and hold at a low temperature, thus preventing bacteria starting, for it takes but three per cent of lactic acid to start the souring process.

Frequent scalding and exposing to sunshine of all milk utensils and machinery are of vital importance in keeping milk sweet.—Farmer's Wife.

CONVENIENT TRUCK IN BARN

Dairymen Cannot Well Afford to Ignore Anything That Will Tend to Lighten Labors.

No dairymen can afford to ignore that which will lighten his labor in any way whatever. He his stable ever so conveniently constructed, he has enough to do. Hence the importance of his considering the truck or car presented in the cut, for which we are indebted to an exchange. Made of good lumber, the only iron about



Dairy Barn Truck.

It is the handle at each end by which to draw or push it, and the straps which are screwed against the ends, engage the ends of the axle outside the wheels and are screwed flat against the bottom of the truck.

Fat Content of Milk.

The percentage of fat in the cow's milk is determined by two things—first, the breed, and second, the individuality. The milk flow may be stimulated by feed, but the fat content cannot be affected under normal conditions.

Cow Essentials.

It is just as essential to know how to keep a cow at her best in milk production as it is to know how to build her up to her full capacity.

DAIRY



MILK RECORD FRAME

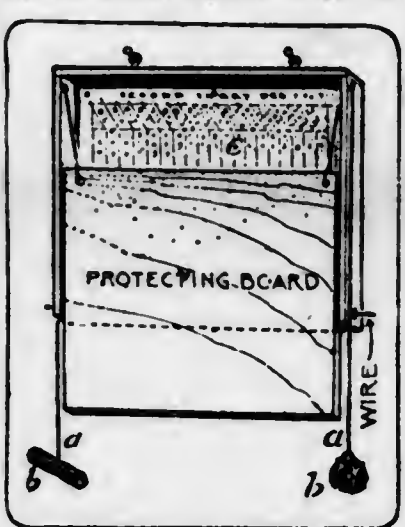
Gives Accurate Knowledge of Cow's Producing Ability.

Also Puts Man in Class Where Those on Outside Would Classify Him Progressive Dairymen—How to Make One.

The keeping of milk records is not such a difficult task. It is really an easy matter and takes but little time. The main advantage is that it enables a man to have an accurate knowledge of the producing ability of his cows. Writes F. L. Austin of Indiana in the Orange Judd and Farmer. It not only shows up the cows, but shows something of what the man is made of. It puts him in a class where those on the outside looking in would classify him as a progressive dairymen.

Such a dairymen I visited recently, and his method of keeping tabs on his cows was of particular interest because of its simplicity. He had a milk record frame hanging on the wall near the center of the stable that was as handy as any frame I have ever seen. There are a number of different styles of milk record frames in use, some more or less complicated and expensive in make-up than others, while some are mere makeshifts, but this one is homemade and its cost is practically nothing.

This frame, as shown in the illustration, is made by taking a board about 1 inch thick and cutting it approximately 3 feet square, or by tacking two boards together to get this



Milk Record Frame.
a, a, cords supporting protecting board; b, b, weights; c, record sheets. The wire keeps the lower part of the record sheets in place.

dimension. On three of the edges tack 2-inch strips so that they set flush on one side and project an inch on the other. These strips form the border, or frame, inside of which is placed the record sheet. A thin board is then cut to fit closely inside the frame. The edge of the frame on which there is no border strip will be the lower part of the frame as it hangs on the wall. Bore a quarter-inch hole in the upper end of each of the three border strips. Through each hole run a strong cord to the corners of the loose board. Cut the cord about 3 1/2 feet long, and to the opposite ends attach weights heavy enough to balance the board in any position. This loose board will cover up all of the lower part of the sheet and prevent it from getting soiled during milking. To prevent it from slipping stretch a wire tightly across from right to left border about 2 inches from the lower end of the frame, allowing space enough for the protecting board to slide up and down freely. Between milkings the sheet may be covered up entirely and kept well protected. A coat of paint will add to the attractiveness of the frame, or it may be simply whitewashed.

DAIRY NOTES

Abuse and fright do not increase the milk flow.

A pair of milk scales and a Babcock tester will tell no tales.

The cow that gives a large flow of milk must have plenty of water.

The man who forgets to salt his cows is the one the cows forget.

Cream that is too old or too cold will cause trouble on churning day.

Butter paper is not expensive, and makes a nicer covering for butter than rag.

Lots of comfort for the cows during the day is an open shed facing the south.

Cream that has been properly handled and ripened will come without doctoring.

The quicker the milk is separated after it is drawn the better will be the results.

A variation in the way the separator is run will cause a loss in butter-fat every time.

Before milking, the cow's food should be reduced in quantity and of a laxative nature.

ROAD BUILDING

ROADS PAY FOR THEMSELVES

Department of Agriculture Collects Data Showing Land Values Increase With Improvements.

The direct effect that changing bad roads into good roads has upon land value and the general economic welfare of a community is shown in several concrete illustrations gathered by the United States department of agriculture. The department has just issued a statement on the subject, based upon a mass of information gathered by the office of public roads, which is making a special study of the economic effect of road improvement in the country. According to data gathered, where good roads replace bad ones, the values of farm lands bordering on the roads increase to such an extent that the cost of road improvement is equalized, if not exceeded. The general land values, as well as farm values, show marked advances, following the improvement of roads.

Among the illustrations cited by the department are the following:

In Lee county, Virginia, a farmer owned 100 acres between Ben Hur and Jonesville, which he offered to sell for \$1,800. In 1908 this road was improved, and although the farmer fought the improvement, he has since refused \$3,000 for his farm. Along this same road a tract of 185 acres was supposed to have been sold for \$6,000. The purchaser refused the contract, however, and the owner threatened to sue him. After the road improvement, and without any improvement upon the land, the same farm was sold to the original purchaser for \$9,000.

In Jackson county, Alabama, the people voted a bond issue of \$250,000 for road improvement and improved 24 per cent of the roads. The census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$5.90 per acre. The selling value at that time was from \$6 to \$15 per acre. The census of 1910 places the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$9.79 per acre, and the selling price is now \$15 to \$25 per acre. Actual figures of increased value following road improvement are shown.

As the roads in no way affect soil fertility or quality of the farm, advances are due essentially to the decrease in the cost of hauling produce to market or shipping points. Farms are now regarded as plants for the business of farming, and any reduction in their profits through unnecessarily heavy costs for hauling on bad roads naturally reduces their capitalization into values. With reduced costs for hauling profits are increased, with the result that the farm plant shows satisfactory earnings on a higher capital value.

The automobile, also, has begun to be an important factor in increasing rural values where good roads are introduced. Immigration is particularly marked where road conditions are favorable; in fact, the figures of the department seem to indicate that good roads indirectly increase the demand for rural property, and the price of farm land, like that of any commodity, is ruled by the relation between demand and supply.

Auto and Good Roads.

The auto has come to stay and there is no use fighting against it or trying to penalize the owners for destroying country roads. There is no doubt that an auto will wear out a dirt road quicker than a team carrying 3,000 pounds, and while the latter are penalized in some states, all efforts to give the same medicine to the owners of autos have failed. The only remedy is to build roads that will stand the wear and tear of heavy wagons, autos and anything else and then take the penalty off everything.

Duty of People.

The making of good roads is one of the most important duties of the American people and their prompt repair and careful maintenance is essential. There is probably no subject in which the progressive farmer is more deeply interested than that of having roads connecting him with his market over which he may be able to haul the greatest possible load. Good roads, like all other good things, are too expensive to build and of too much value to be neglected.

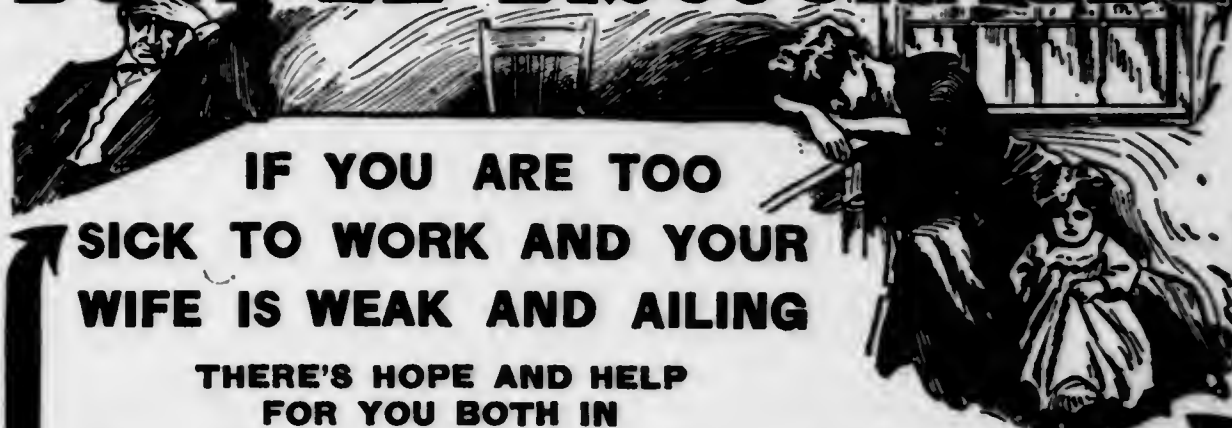
Good Roads.

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Time to Drag a Road.

If the traffic is very light, a good time to drag the road is immediately after a rain. However, for ordinary traffic, the best time to drag is when the mud will not stick to the drag but will slide along the edge. The drag taking a slice of earth on the high places and filling the small depressions.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED



IF YOU ARE TOO SICK TO WORK AND YOUR WIFE IS WEAK AND AILING THERE'S HOPE AND HELP FOR YOU BOTH IN

ELECTRIC BRAND BITTERS
They build up the run-down; they strengthen the weak; they invigorate tired and worn-out people. They're unequalled for dyspepsia and indigestion, constipation and malaria, biliousness and jaundice. They're a blessing to women who suffer from backache, headache, fainting or dizzy spells and a boon to all sufferers from kidney troubles. TRY THEM.

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Take Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

ALLEN'S
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The Antiseptic powder is slaked into the shoe. The Standard Remedy for the Feet for a quarter of a century. 3,000,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere. Sample FREE. Address: Allen's, Limited, 150 N. Y. The Man who put the E's in F.E.E.

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and can supply most of the wants of the people: In Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Etc., we offer large selections.

In Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Farm Implements and such goods our stocks are especially strong.

In all departments prices will be found the lowest, and your visits will be highly appreciated.

Undertaking Department

We have just added an Undertaking Department to our business, and will carry a comprehensive line of Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Suits, Wrappers and Dresses. Also have a Hearse in service, on call anywhere. Orders in this line given prompt and careful attention any hour day or night.

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SHANNON, MERCER & CO.

DEPOY, KENTUCKY

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says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill. I wish every suffering woman would give

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

Get a Bottle Today!

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THE RECORD.
An Independent Newspaper
PUBLISHED THURSDAY BY
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CHAS. H. ROARK, President.
CHAS. L. ROARK, Secretary.
CHAS. L. ROARK, Editor.

Long-Distance Telephone, No. 72.
Office at Annex near Bank, downtown Louisville.
50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.
Entered at the postoffice at Louisville, Ky., as second class matter.

Tobacco.
Although tobacco has been smoked, chewed and snuffed by civilized man for three hundred years, by no means every one recognizes its precise effect upon the human organism. No person of cleanliness or refinement takes snuff or chews tobacco nowadays; it is the practice of smoking only that needs to be considered. Tobacco contains a virulent poison, nicotine, the action of which its bad effects are usually attributed; but it is probable that certain products of combustion—pyridine, carbon monoxide, and a volatile oil—are also harmful.

That tobacco does affect the organism injuriously is certain; the only question is how much tobacco it takes to produce those effects. First of all, there is the element of idiosyncrasy, which enters into the action of any drug poisons or otherwise. A few men make for a long lifetime without suffering any apparent harm, but others pay the penalty of a very moderate indulgence by continual indigestion, hardening of the arteries, or a nervous breakdown early in life.

The same fate awaits any man who smokes to excess. No one can safely smoke more than four cigars, or six pipes, or eight or ten cigarettes even without inhaling; most men had better not use more than this allowance. The symptoms of overindulgence in tobacco are nervousness, poor sleep, indigestion, sometimes falling eyesight, and frequently an irritable heart, with a rapid pulse, frequent palpitation, irregular heat, and occasional paroxysms of pain.

Most of these disturbances are functional, and disappear if the smoker gives up his tobacco; but if he persists in the indulgence after these warnings, premature hardening of the arteries will follow, with abnormal changes in blood pressure from which he can hardly recover. All this is applicable chiefly to the young and the middle aged adult. Of course boys and youths should not smoke in any circumstances; and old men usually lose their taste for smoking little by little and often give up the habit entirely. It is hardly necessary to add that smoking is a habit that, by reason of its costliness and the difficulty of restraining it within the very narrow limits that safety dictates, is for better shunned altogether.

The recent statement in the daily press that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company is about to retire the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" from its express service, and that it will remain the vessel and return for second and third class and steerage traffic, removing the first cabin accommodations altogether, serves to remind us how the transatlantic flyers of one decade become the second class ships of a later day not far removed. Transatlantic travelers will recall the time when this favored ship made her first appearance, and by covering the passage at an average rate of 22 1/2 knots an hour, wrested the so-called "blue ribbon of the Atlantic" from the "Lucania" of the Cunard line, which had raised the record to 22 or knots average for the whole trip. A similar reconstruction and rearrangement of duty occurred two or three years ago, when the 23 1/2 knot "Deutschland," another record holder, was transferred into the cruiser "Victoria Louise."

The regular meeting of the city council was adjourned from last Monday night to next Monday night.

FAIRM STOCK

DISEASED FEET OF CATTLE

Sudden Lameness Often Caused by Small Scratch or Abrasion—Keep Animals Out of Mud.

The C. C. Lipp, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., writes: It is not at all uncommon for cattle to show a very sudden lameness, which on careful examination proves to be an abrasion-like formation between the hoofs. The starting point is usually a small scratch or abrasion of the skin, which often is a suitable avenue of entrance for the germs causing the trouble. The germs live in the soil, manure and other filth about the yards and feed lots. During dry weather they cause very little damage. When the yards are muddy, or the stables unclean, the growth of germs is favored. At this time also the continued action of the wet, foul material makes the skin between the claws tender and easy to injure.

An examination of the lame foot will usually reveal swelling and tenderness. If the space between the claws be cleaned out, the skin abrasion is usually plainly evident. Sometimes there is a thick cheesy covering of grayish pus over the surface of the sore. At other times the pus may burrow beneath the skin and even form pockets that are filled with this cheesy material. Treatment consists in keeping the affected animal out of the mud and wet manure for several days. Thorough cleaning of the part with any of the caustic dips, using five tea-spoonfuls per pint of water once daily, is very necessary. All the loose shreds of skin should be cut away and pus pockets well drained. In mild cases, the application of pine tar proves a very effective treatment. The severe form should receive, in addition to a thorough cleaning, a dressing of equal parts of iodoform and boric acid under a bandage for several days. Taken in time and vigorously and persistently treated, healing should not be prolonged beyond a week. If left alone, some cases soon assume the most severe type, which means delayed healing, and more bandaging and dressing.

ARE PUREBRED COLTS HARDY?

Experiment Being Conducted at Kansas Agricultural College to Find Cost of Raising.

Whether or not it costs more to raise a purebred colt than a grade, is to be decided by an experiment now under way at Kansas Agricultural College. W. A. Coe has selected 20 colts, ten of them purebred Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians, and ten grades of the same breeds. One lot is to receive oats, alfalfa hay and corn fodder. The other lot will be fed in such a way as to receive the same food nutrients as if oats had been included. The lot receiving oats and alfalfa hay will get its corn fodder while running in the pasture. All the colts are fed in an open shed and during the dry are kept outside in the pasture. Their coats are heavy and they are in the best of condition. The lots are divided into five purebred and five grades, five fillies and five horses. The question to be answered is: Has a purebred the same opportunity to develop as the grade, or is it as much a matter of feeding as of breeding?



Percheron for Farm Use.

Included. The lot receiving oats and alfalfa hay will get its corn fodder while running in the pasture. All the colts are fed in an open shed and during the dry are kept outside in the pasture. Their coats are heavy and they are in the best of condition. The lots are divided into five purebred and five grades, five fillies and five horses. The question to be answered is: Has a purebred the same opportunity to develop as the grade, or is it as much a matter of feeding as of breeding?

LIVE STOCK NOTES

A faded team can never do a profitable day's work. Watch the ewes' udders; milk them out when necessary. A young animal will gain more rapidly than a mature one. An improved sire at \$100 is a mighty good business proposition. Not only is it humane to provide water for the horse, but it pays. Everlasting watchfulness is one secret of success in stock raising. Especially in summer saw dust is hard to excel as a bedding for horses. Arrange to put the hogs and pigs in a fresh pasture before the bite gets too short. Keep the pigs growing; every pound gained now will add to the profit at selling time.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

S. S. Institute November 12-13

Rev. Geo. A. Joplin, of Louisville, general secretary of the Kentucky Sunday-school Association, assisted by Misses Maud L. Dance and Frances L. Grigsby, field secretaries, will be here to conduct a Sunday-school institute at the Baptist church, beginning at 2:30 next Wednesday afternoon, and continuing to the night session Thursday. This is an inter-denominational work, in which all churches are engaged, and everyone interested in Sunday school work is invited to attend, as the programs will prove interesting to all. Ministers and superintendents, as well as teachers and pupils, will take active part in the exercises.

With old line Republicans and Bull Mooseers secretly, openly and vigorously fighting the fusion Citizens' ticket, all over the county, there was no chance to win against a united and well organized Democratic host, who held the power of office in addition to other advantages.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS FIND QUICK RELIEF

By the use of **SWANSON'S "5-DROPS"**
The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Neuralgia, La Grippe, Kidney Trouble.

It is a preparation for both internal and external use that gives quick relief to the sufferer. Applied externally, it stops all aches and pains. Taken internally, it dissolves the poisonous substance and sends it away in rectifying the system to a healthy condition. Sold by Druggists. One Dollar per bottle, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price if not obtainable in your locality.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, 109 Lake Street, Chicago.

SWANSON'S PILLS

Best Remedy for Constipation, Bile Headache, Sour Stomach, Bloating and Liver Trouble. Size For Box at Druggists.

SKIN SORES

Easily and Quickly Healed

Those who suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, pimples, itching, burning, itching, ringworm, and acne, will find relief in the use of the Five-Drop Salve. It is a simple application which will give immediate relief. The salve is made of the finest ingredients and is the most effective remedy for all skin troubles. It is sold by all druggists.



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Cut this out and send it with \$2.00 for The Companion for 1914, and we will send FREE all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1913, and The Companion Practical Home Calendar for 1914.

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Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE. The Antiseptic Powder for Feet. Allen's Ointment, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Rings, Brooches, Cuff Links, Bar Pins, Lockets, Chains, Lavaliers in solid gold.

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Elgin, Waltham, South Bend, Howard in 20 and 25 year cases.

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Clocks, Cut Glass, Silverware, Cassaroles, Bake Dishes, Etc.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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Greenville, Ky.

REMINGTON UMC NITRO CLUB AND NEW CLUB SHOT SHELLS

—Trouble ahead for the Remington Club—also the dog.
New Club Shot Shells—known as the "old reliable yellow shells" for over 50 years—set the black powder standard. The No. 2 Primer gives a sure, quick, snappy ignition seldom found in black powder loads. —Or if you prefer smokeless powder, shoot Remington-UMC Nitro Club Steel Lined Shot Shells for speed plus pattern in any make of shotgun. REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 209 Broadway, New York City.

A BETTER MATTRESS FOR LESS MONEY

Let us prove to you that the Stearns & Foster Windsor grade Mattress is superior to any \$15.00 mattress advertised in the magazines. You don't have to buy on faith. We'll show you the inside (an important side to know) of the very mattress you buy. **STEARNS & FOSTER MATTRESS WINDSOR GRADE \$13.50**
A positive guarantee of money back if not satisfactory on 60 nights' trial. Come in today. We've got all the good things at very reasonable prices.
The J. L. ROARK Estate

LAMEADE OPERA HOUSE

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NORTON & LAMBERT Present.

"THE GIRL AND THE STAMPEDE"

A Beautiful, Fascinating Western Romance
By Victor Lambert

PRESENTED BY THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST

A Forget-me-not of loves young dream.

Endorsed by the Clergy, press and public as the cleanest and best Western play of this decade.

Seats now on Sale at Leslie Hale's

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During the Months of October and November You Can Get

THE Louisville Times

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A HISTORY of Muhlenberg County

By OTTO A. ROTHERT

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The quality of Lamp Oil you use counts immensely for or against your comfort and health. There's a perfect oil made for people who give thought. It is **SOLITE OIL** refined from Pennsylvania Crude Oil—the best ever made. Pull, white flame—never flickers—no soot—no odor. Costs no more than inferior tank-wagon oil—saves money as well as eyes and comfort. Your dealer has it in original barrels direct from us. **Chas. C. Stoll Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.** Refinery at Warren, Pa. High-grade Motor Gasoline, "No Carb" Auto Oil.



FRIDAY, NOV. 14

One big "Good Roads" day for Muhlenberg County, when willing volunteers should do needed work on our highways, and put them in shape to withstand the ravages of winter weather.

I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.

NORTH BOUND.	
No. 123 Louisville Express	11:55 am
108 Cincinnati Express	1:45 pm
104 Louisville Limited	2:55 am
136 Central City accommodation	2:15 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 125 Paducah and Cairo accom.	5:15 am
121 Fulton accommodation	12:05 pm
101 New Orleans special	2:40 pm
108 N. O. spec. (Louisville pass only)	1:45 am
Nov. 2, 1915. W. G. CRAWFORD, AGT.	

Local Mention.

Aren't you glad it is all over?
Even if your ticket was beaten.

There are going to be some wonderful displays at the School Fair tomorrow.

Messrs. Lemont Pannell, Duncan Hamilton and Thos. Taylor came home from Lexington to vote, and made a short visit.

There is on display at the court house a large picture, containing all thirty views from Mr. Otto A. Pannell's History of Muhlenberg County, and is attracting much attention and favorable comment.

Mr. James Barkley has used a King drag with splendid results on the Depoy road, making it one of the best highways in the county. He did the work without expense to the county, as his contribution to the Good Roads movement.

There was an immense crowd in town Tuesday to the election, and everyone was quiet and orderly, no disturbance of any kind marred the day.

Fresh pork and beef twice a week; free delivery; call telephone 82.

Mr. Forrest Adkins, of Depoy, who has been in Colorado for several weeks, has returned, and is spending some time here with his sister, Mrs. L. P. Moore.

E. N. Martin, the tailor, has returned to Greenville and is doing all kinds of work in his line at the corner of Main Cross and Cherry Sts., and solicits your patronage. All work in the city called for and delivered. Telephone 115.

Call No. 82, for fresh pork and beef, Wednesdays and Saturdays; free delivery.

Messrs. McDonald & DeWitt have moved into the new Frazier building, just north of their old stand, and in their new location have one of the most modern places in the city.

Mr. Wm. Martin and bride arrived last Saturday, after a visit of ten days in the East. They are at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Martin for a short time, preparing rooms at Mrs. Dexter's home, where they will live.

People who want something extra nice to eat will be able to secure it at the stand to be operated at the School Fair by the ladies of the Presbyterian church.

Square Deal Ticket Elected in City.

In the election in the city, the following officers were elected: Mayor, T. J. Sparks; police judge, A. E. McCracken; councilmen, J. A. Shaver, J. B. Tunstall, J. W. Newman, John Walton, W. E. Drake, John F. Shutt, all winning by handsome majorities. They will take charge the first of the year: all are good men, and will give their best endeavors to the betterment of conditions in city affairs.

Store and shopkeepers of many of the smaller places in the county are going to close up Friday and come to the School Fair; this will make it unanimous, as everyone in the rural sections will be here to see the wonderful work of the school children of the county.

Now that the election is over, and the majority of the people got what they wanted, let's all join in and get what everybody wants by making a strong start towards good roads all over the county on November 14, "Good Roads" day.

Mrs. Lillian Vonts, of Louisville, is here on a visit to relatives and friends.

The largest number of people ever assembled in the county will be congregated here tomorrow, to the School Fair, if the weather is favorable.

Opera House Has Strong Attraction for Friday Night.

Messrs. Norton & Lambert producers of the great Western romance "The Girl and the Stampede" which comes to the Lame Opera House tomorrow night are cognizant of the fact that people of the smaller cities are as willing to pay the price for good theatricals as those of New York and Chicago. With this point in view, they have launched on the road "The Girl and the Stampede" complete in its scenic detail, its high class artists bringing into your midst a complete production—sparing no expense to give the patrons of the smaller theatrical cities the same advantages as those of the larger cities and when you attend the performance of "The Girl and the Stampede" Friday night you will do so with the assurance that you will get your money's worth in first class amusement.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve lunch tomorrow in the room next to Farmer's Bank that has been occupied as Citizen's ticket headquarters. Coffee, sandwiches, cakes, confections will be served.

We had our first real frost last Thursday night, with one or two good white ones since, and forest and field are showing the glow and glory of fall colorings.

All persons are warned against harboring or employing, without my consent, my boy, Ray Link, who is under age.

Sunday was a gala day, everyone being out in car, buggy or afoot, enjoying the ideal weather.

The school exhibits this year will be located in the court house, the twin new stores of Mr. Hale, and the Y. M. C. A. building, thus giving more room and adding to the conveniences of the vast crowd studying the interesting displays. The number of exhibits will be greater than last year, and on an even greater scale will the crowds be increased, so it was found necessary to furnish extra room for both.

Greenville will have the largest and most notable gathering here to morrow that has ever been within her gates.

It was a fair day, a fair election, so we must take the results, even if they are not pleasing. It is impossible that everyone should be delighted.

Mr. Robert Harrison came in from Oklahoma to vote, and sorry that we did not have our Good Roads day while he was here, as he declared that he would prefer rendering the service to contributing his money, but as he could not be present he did the next best thing by providing a substitute.

Mrs. Jake Gardner, of Indianapolis, will arrive today, for a short visit with her father, Mr. John S. Miller, and relatives and friends.

The Farm school, which opened at the court house Tuesday afternoon, has been attracting large audiences at every session, and much good is being done. All phases of farm work, stock raising, etc., are ably handled, and the various branches of domestic science are presented and discussed. The session closes today. Men and women are equally interested, and are attending.

DEMOCRATS WIN.

Elect All County Officers By Good Majorities.

One of the most stirring elections ever held in the county was that of Tuesday, the fair, fine day bringing out record breaking crowds to every poll, and with workers in full swing everywhere. Automobiles were a big factor, practically every car in the county being used by the two contending political organizations, and hundreds of voters were brought to the polls in machines. Especially was this the case with the women, who were permitted to vote for school superintendent, and it is estimated that almost a thousand of them in the county exercised their right.

The campaign had been a strenuous one, and every candidate had done his utmost to get his friends interested, with the result that voters were gotten to the polls who had not been seen for years. From the returns it is indicated that the Democrats retain their power, electing every county official, and controlling the fiscal court. Following is a list of officers elected, with indicated majorities:

Representative, Ed Frost, 356.
County Judge, J. J. Rice, 309.
County Attorney, W. H. Gray, 84.
County Court Clerk, J. Leo Fentress, 302.
Sheriff, Robert Wickliffe, 331.
Assessor, Andrew T. Glenn, 138.
County School Superintendent, Miss Amy Longest, 920.
Coroner, George B. Young, 222.
Jailer Chas. W. Stovall, 61.
Surveyor, C. J. Rice, 181.

Foreign Delegations to School Fair.

Beside the teachers and pupils of this county who will be here to the School Fair, there will be many visitors from adjoining counties. The Elkton school will be dismissed, all the teachers and many of the pupils coming here for the day. Delegations of teachers and pupils from Earlinton, Dawson Springs and other places will also be here, while some rural schools in Todd and Logan will dismiss for the day, all coming here to see the displays and work, and get ideas for planning similar fairs.

THE RECORD, 50c. per year.

Sell Undertaking Department.

Messrs. Tucker & Williams, of Depoy, have disposed of their undertaking department, the time required in their other business being so closely occupied that it was not possible to give this the attention necessary. Mr. Tucker is postmaster, while Mr. Williams is I. C. agent at Depoy, and their general merchandise business requires all the time they can give it. Messrs. Shannon, Mercer & Co. will add the undertaking stock to theirs, and are in position to answer all calls.

Call No. 82 for fresh beef and pork; delivery daily.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Greenville, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business Oct. 31st, 1915.	
RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$274,035.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,406.07
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	30,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	74,303.46
Banking house, fur. and fixt.	12,000.00
Due from State and Private Banks & Bankers, Trust Co.'s and Savings Banks	6,565.33
Due from approved res. agts.	41,983.52
Cheques and other cash items	1,800.20
Notes of other National Banks	1,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	116.51
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	22,434.50
Legal-tender notes	1,510.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)	1,500.00
TOTAL	\$460,759.19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$30,000.00
Surplus fund	24,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,508.89
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding	30,000.00
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	3,706.34
Dividends unpaid	171.00
Int'l deposits sub. to check	222,556.11
Time certificates of deposit	155,702.32
Cashier's checks outstanding	108.80
TOTAL	\$460,759.19
State of Kentucky, County of Muhlenberg, ss: I, Jno. T. Chatham, Jr., cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
Jno. T. Chatham, Jr., Cashier.	
Correct—Attest:	
W. A. Winkette, W. H. DeCan, H. T. Martin, Directors.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1915.	
J. T. CHATHAM, Notary Public.	

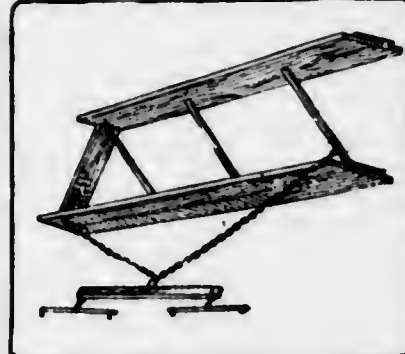
HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

ROAD IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Ever Recurring Problem of Upkeep Can, in Large Measure, Be Solved by Use of Road Drag.

(By R. H. FLINT, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

Because of its cheapness the earth road is, and for many years to come will continue to be, the most common form of road in use in rural communities. The ever recurring problem of upkeep on such roads can, in a large measure, be solved by the use of the so-called split-log drag, which can be constructed as shown in the accompanying picture by any one who has suitable material at hand. A log is not necessary, or perhaps not desirable, for its construction. Choose four pieces of plank of some strong wood, such as elm or red fir, two inches thick and eight feet long. Two of them should be ten or twelve inches in width, but the other two may be narrower as shown in the picture, since they are simply bolted to the backs of the wider planks for reinforcement. If planks three and a half or four inches thick can conveniently be obtained, a double thickness of them should be used, instead of building up as shown in the cut. In any case, the drag can be put together



Road Drag.

with round poles wedged into auger holes as shown, or the crosspieces may be set in with mortise and tenon joints and kept tight by long bolts reaching through the front and back planks.

A piece of iron about three and one-half feet long, three or four inches wide and one-fourth of an inch thick should be used for a blade. If means of bolts with flat, counter-sunk heads, this blade should be attached to the front plank in such a manner that its edge will project a half-inch below the plank at the ditch end, while the end of the iron toward the middle of the road should be flush with the edge of the plank. If the face of the plank stands plumb it will be well to wedge out the bottom of the iron with a wedge-shaped piece of wood to fit the iron a set similar to that of a plane bit.

A platform of inch boards cleated together, with cracks an inch wide between the boards to prevent dirt from collecting on top, is placed on the cross-pieces of the drag to furnish a platform for the driver. This platform should rest upon the cross-pieces between the planks without being fastened to the drag. It is not shown in the illustration.

Any chain having the strength of a trace chain may be used to draw the drag, and should be attached as shown in the picture, but the proper position for attaching the doubletrees must be determined by experiment and will vary with the kind of work done. The chain should be about nine feet long for a drag of the size shown in the cut and should have the eye for the clevis put in about three feet from the end. The chain attaches by means of an eyebolt, as shown in the picture, to the ditch or blade end of the drag. The other end of the chain should finish with a grabhook for use in adjusting the length of the hitch after the chain is passed around the cross-piece at the road end of the drag.

Commonly the drag should follow the team at an angle of about forty-five degrees with their line of travel, to cause the dirt to move steadily and freely along the faces of the planks from the ditch toward the center of the road. In every case the angle at which the drag will travel can be governed by the position of the hitch, which is changed within reasonable limits by lengthening or shortening the chain, and by the position of the driver on the drag. A very little experience will enable anyone to adjust these things satisfactorily.

To Clean Plumage.

The plumage of a white fowl can be cleaned of stain by washing with a clean white or transparent soap that is free from much alkali. Make a strong lather and use your hand feathers downward, from the head to the tail.

Abuse of Roads.

Using the roadside for a "public dump" and filling the side ditches with waste material doesn't help appearances any, nor does it help to solve the drainage problem in the maintenance of roads.

Takes Out Wrinkles.

If you are riding in a swiftly moving vehicle, like an automobile, you can easily tell whether the road has been dragged or not. Dragging takes out all the "wrinkles."

ELECTRIC AND MECHANIC

SALESMAN AND MECHANIC
I am a specialist in the repair and maintenance of all electrical and mechanical equipment. I have been in the business for over 20 years and have a reputation for doing the best work at the lowest prices. I am now located at the corner of Main and Cherry Sts. in Greenville, Ky. I am open from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm, and can be reached at home at 10:00 pm to 12:00 am. I am also a member of the American Photographic Association.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY

Photography interest everywhere. I am a member of the American Photographic Association and have a reputation for doing the best work at the lowest prices. I am now located at the corner of Main and Cherry Sts. in Greenville, Ky. I am open from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm, and can be reached at home at 10:00 pm to 12:00 am. I am also a member of the American Photographic Association.

You Have Nasal Catarrh Not Very Bad, But... It Bothers You a Good Deal.

Some people have nasal catarrh and know it. Not only the patient knows it, but all of his friends know it. Many people know it that are not his friends. Just those people who happen to meet him in the street car or on the public square.

That sort of a nasal catarrh need not be described. Everybody knows the symptoms without their disgusting recital.

Peruna helps such cases every day. Thousands have attested to this fact unsolicited. Peruna benefits even the worst cases of old nasal catarrh.

But there are cases of nasal catarrh not so evident. One nostril is stopped today. The other nostril is stopped tomorrow. Cannot breathe freely through the nostrils. Easy to sneeze. Mucus in the nose too thick. Sometimes forms brownish lumps. Catch cold easily. Never quite free of a cold. These symptoms describe a case of subacute nasal catarrh. Many people have it, and some who would not admit they have nasal catarrh.

He knows he must blow his nose freely. He remembers that he does not breathe easily through the nose.

He recalls the fact that he snores some now, whereas he did not previously.

Subacute nasal catarrh! Or we might call it incipient nasal catarrh. Or, still better, nasal catarrh just beginning and becoming chronic.

Now is the time to take Peruna. A little Peruna will do wonders at this stage of the disease. Snuff a little weak salt water every morning (see "His of Life," sent free by Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio), just enough to clear out the nose. Take a dose of Peruna before breakfast. Hold it in the mouth. Let it trickle down slowly and breathe the fumes of it out through the nose as you swallow it.

This will stop an incipient case of nasal catarrh in a few weeks. Stop it entirely. The nose becomes clear again. The breath is sweet. The breathing free. No more snoring, or snuffling, or sniffing, or catching cold easily. All of these things are in the past.

An army of men and women have been benefited by Peruna. You might as well become one of the benefited ones as to allow it to go on any further.



IHC Wagons Are Tough

Did you ever notice when one of the wheels of your loaded wagon dropped into a rut or bumped over a stone how the seat springs gave and rebounded, almost throwing you off? That is an indication of the shock and strain that the rigid spokes and axles have to stand whenever the wagon is traveling over a rough road or through a field. IHC wagons

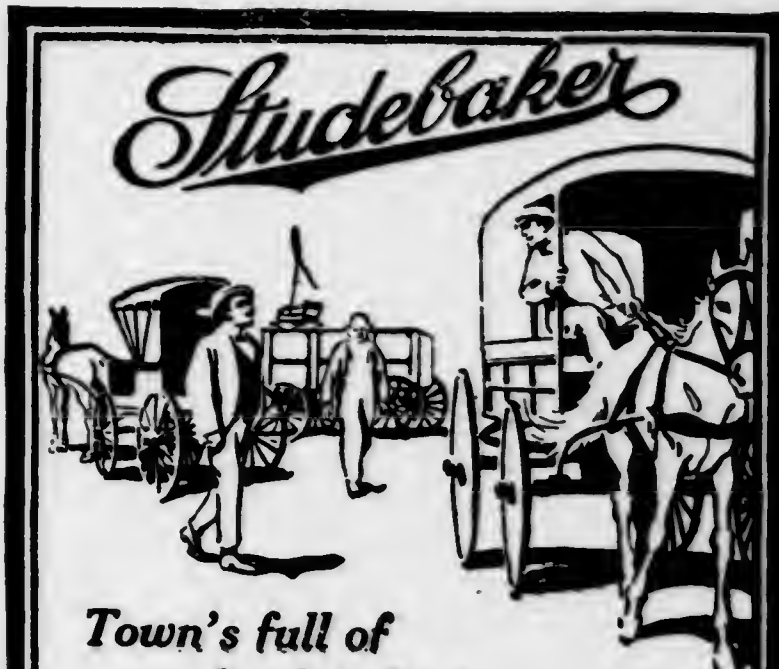
Weber New Bettendorf Columbus or Steel King

take these stresses and strains as a matter of course. From neckyoke to tail board they are built of selected, air-dried lumber, strong and tough, bending to strains but coming back as straight and true as ever when the load is removed. Besides being tough, IHC wagons are light running. The wheels have just the right pitch and gather, and run true. All skeins and skein boxes are paired. The running gear is assembled by skilled workmen whose wages depend as much on the quality as on the quantity of the work they turn out. Consequently, IHC wagons are practically all of the same high standard of quality throughout.

Weber and Columbus wagons have wood gears; New Bettendorf and Steel King have steel gears. To learn which IHC wagon is best suited to your work and conditions, write our nearest office for interesting catalogues.

Offices at Cincinnati, O.; Evansville, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Albany, Ind.; Parkersburg, W. Va.

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—and every owner of a Studebaker vehicle is proud of it. Because he knows it is the best.

Studebaker wagons and buggies are built on honor and with the experience that comes from sixty years of wagon building, and you get the benefit of this experience when you buy a Studebaker vehicle.

Whether you live in town or country, whether you want a work or pleasure vehicle, there's a Studebaker to fill your requirements. Farm wagons, contractor's wagons, trucks, municipal vehicles, ice wagons, dump wagons and carts, road rollers, buggies, depot wagons, surreys, pony carts, runabouts—we make them all.

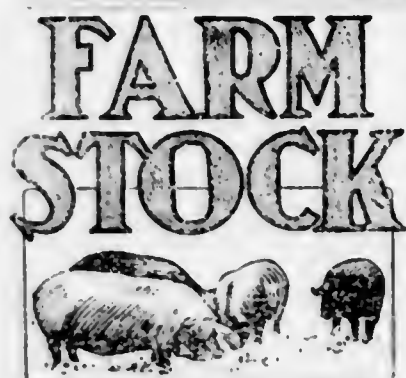
—also harness for any sized animal, for any vehicle, of the same high standard of quality as the Studebaker vehicles.

See our Dealer or write us.

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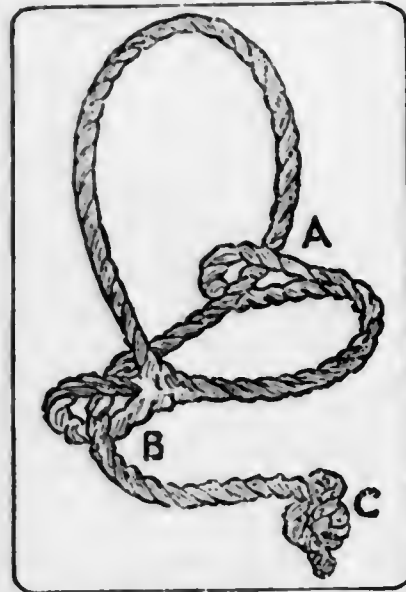


FARM STOCK

HALTER IS VERY CONVENIENT
One Shown in Illustration Is Adjustable and It May Be Fitted to Pony or Large Horse.

A halter that will fit a small pony or a large horse is a useful thing to have in the stable. The one illustrated here is made from a single length of rope.

A loop (A) is spliced at one end, and fourteen inches from this second



An Adjustable Halter.

loop (B) is spliced. The whole length of rope is then passed through the strands at the splice (B), and the end put through the outside of loop A and on through the loop B. The halter is then ready to put on, the loop made by the rope between A and B



Halter Arranged on Horse.

going around the nose of the animal, and the larger loop made by passing the end of the rope through A and B goes over the top of the head behind the ears. A pull on the knot at C will tighten the halter.

SUMMER CARE OF THE PIGS

One May See Pretty Good Profit in Feeding at Present High Price of Feed and Pork.

Many farmers think that they cannot afford to feed the pigs liberally during the summer season. The pigs are allowed to shift for themselves in many instances, and, of course, do not make much growth, but one may see a pretty good profit in feeding at the present high prices of both feed and pork.

The hogs will just about live on the pasture they can gather from the field, and what grain is given them goes to growth, and any one who has tried it has found that only a moderate ration fed to the hogs on pasture will make a good growth throughout the season.

Early spring pigs of any breed can be made to average a pound of gain a day by the time they are eight or ten months old, and a large part of this can be made on pasture.

Results of Vaccination.

The Kansas experiment station has received reports of the result of vaccinating 32,000 hogs against cholera. In 32,000 hogs vaccinated 70 per cent of the hogs survived. In hogs not vaccinated before vaccination 99 per cent survived. This shows very clearly that the time to use the cholera serum is before the disease hits the herd.

The losses from swine disease this year promise to be much less than that, but there is a good deal of it scattered over the corn belt and all precautions should be taken. Serum is available now in nearly all important swine-producing states, and those who own hogs should take advantage of it.

Ewe After Lambing.

After lambing ewes should not be fed too heavily for a week or two. Bran alone is good ration for the first few days. Gradually the ration can be increased, using one part bran, one part oil meal and five parts corn



ORCHARD TOPICS

PREVENT OUTBREAK OF MOTHS
Arsenical Spraying Is One of Most Efficient Means of Eradicating Injurious Little Pest.

Collecting and destroying the eggs of this insect may entirely prevent an outbreak of the Tussock Moth. The eggs are deposited in clusters and appear as a mass of white froth about one-half inch wide and an inch and a half long. The eggs are held firmly together and most of the clusters are located in plain view on the trunks and branches of the trees.



Tussock Moth Caterpillar and Injured Fruit and Leaf.

where they may be easily scraped off with a hoe or some other sharp instrument and destroyed. These eggs should be carefully collected in the spring and a summer collection should also be made.

Next to destroying the eggs, the use of arsenical sprays is the most efficient means of preventing injury by this pest. More care in coating the under sides of the leaves than is usually observed in the regular applications of Bordeaux mixture and poison that are made preceding and at blossoming time, would do much to prevent an outbreak of this and other leaf-eating pests. However, if the caterpillars are not discovered until they have begun to eat the fruit, it is advisable to use larger amounts of the poison than is customary in spraying for the controlling moth.

Precaution should be taken to coat the fruit and both surfaces of the leaves with the spraying mixture.

The foliage and fruit of small trees of even occasional branches of large trees that are being injured by the caterpillars may be saved from further loss by shaking. When the branch is jarred the caterpillar suspends itself by a strand of silk, and will drop to the ground if the shaking be continued. A padded mallet or pole can be used to jar the branches, and the insects, as they drop may be caught on a sheet or curculio catcher. This is a slow, tedious method of combatting the pest, but by this means further injury to the fruit crop may often be prevented.

In conjunction with collecting the egg masses or spraying, banding will serve to protect the trees from reinfestation by migrating caterpillars. This is often desirable when there are badly infested trees in the immediate vicinity. The band may be made of a strip of raw cotton or sticky fly paper. The cotton should be tightly fastened about the middle so that it is loose above and below. The hairy hairs of the caterpillar become entangled in the cotton fibers, and it is unable to pass over the band. In order to be effective, the bands should



Injury to Apples by the Tussock Moth.

be renewed from time to time as they become soiled or matted by rain. The bands should be employed during the months of June, July and August.

The same measures that are recommended for the treatment of this pest in orchards are also applicable to the treatment of shade trees, only here more emphasis should be placed on the value of banding the trees and collecting the egg masses. Spraying shade trees is not practical for the average property owner because the trees are usually of large size. Such operations require special machinery and men having considerable knowledge of spraying methods. Spraying of shade trees is not done to any great extent except where the work is directed by the municipal authorities. However, it is in the power of every resident to completely protect his trees by destroying the egg masses and banding the trees to prevent reinfestation by migrating caterpillars.

All Around Spray.

Line-sulphur is a good all-around spray for young trees.

SOME POULTRY CONCLUSIONS

Expert of Missouri Station Gives Out Few Practical Suggestions on Chicken Raising.

Under the heading of "Lessons Learned," Mr. Quisenberry of the Missouri experiment station has issued the following notes for poultry raisers based on the year's work in the egg-laying contest at that station.

"That there is no variety of breed which far exceeds others in general use for egg production is concluded."

"That some hens have a born tendency to pin on fat. The latter bird should be culled out in establishing a laying strain."

"That a little moistened food is relished and will increase egg production."

"That many high producers lay thin-shelled eggs, and that the perches are often weak. A few high producers are able to lay large numbers of eggs, for fifteen them and put vitality into the chicks."

"That the Mediterranean class can stand more protein and fat in their food than the birds of the American, Asiatic or English classes. There is not so much danger of the Mediterranean becoming too fat, and they require a richer food than the other classes mentioned."

"That the purpose of properly feeding and housing a hen is not to feed eggs into her body, but to feed and care for her that you may get out of her the eggs which breeding has placed there. Proper feeding, housing and care have a bearing on the number of eggs produced by a flock, but breeding is most important."

"That the best producers have broad bodies. The back is broad, and the ribs are well-spread, giving plenty of room for egg and digestive organs."

"That good layers are big eaters. A bird must have capacity to eat and digest a large amount of food if she is to lay well."

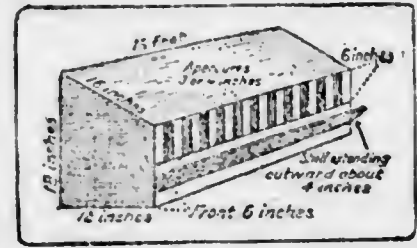
"That most of the high producers have good sized combs for their breed."

HANDY POULTRY FEED HOPPER

Device Shown in Illustration Has Advantage of Shelf in Front, Preventing All Waste.

This hopper has the advantage of having a shelf running along the front, by means of which much waste can be prevented. It can easily be made from any available lumber to the size indicated or smaller if required.

Dry mash feeding, or, in fact, any mash feeding, has its drawbacks in the fact that some of the food is wasted by being pulled out on the ground. There are some things which the birds like better than others, and if they are not



Useful Feed Hopper.

very hungry they will endeavor to pick out the things that they like in preference to the general feed. The best way to overcome this is to have the feed only half way up in the troughs or hoppers from which they draw their supply. If they will have to reach down for the food and pick it right up there, they cannot pick or pull the rest of the food from the hopper. A good, deep hopper is what you need, and you will find it will be a saving to you.

MARGIN OF PROFIT AND LOSS

If Record Is Kept of Cost of Production and Sales One May Tell If Flock Is Paying.

A flock of hens should be made to pay a good dividend on the investment. If they do not do this, there is something radically wrong somewhere along the line.

If you have kept a record of the cost of production and sales you will be able to tell whether or not your hens are paying. Hens that are laying an average of 20 to 30 per cent, are doing well, and will make a good showing in the right side of the cash book. And averages above that will be so much more gain, and will more than justify keeping the birds.

If they fall way below this mark you had better investigate and find out the cause of the trouble. It may be that you have a poor strain of birds; that you are not feeding the right kind of food or in sufficient quantities, or that you are giving them the proper attention that they must have in order to be great producers.

White Clover for Egg Layer.

White clover hay is the richest in time. Feeding clover is a preventive of soft-shelled eggs. Cut clover hay has helped revolutionize the poultry business. Red clover hay contains about twenty-eight pounds of lime to the thousand pounds. Feed the clover hay at night, and keep it covered so it can steam. See that the clover is cut to one-half inch length. When longer it is apt to pack in the crop, causing crop-bound.

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Our Claim

On your patronage is based on a service the duration of an ordinary life time, and a square deal assured every one. The accumulated experience and knowledge of this third of a century are at your command.

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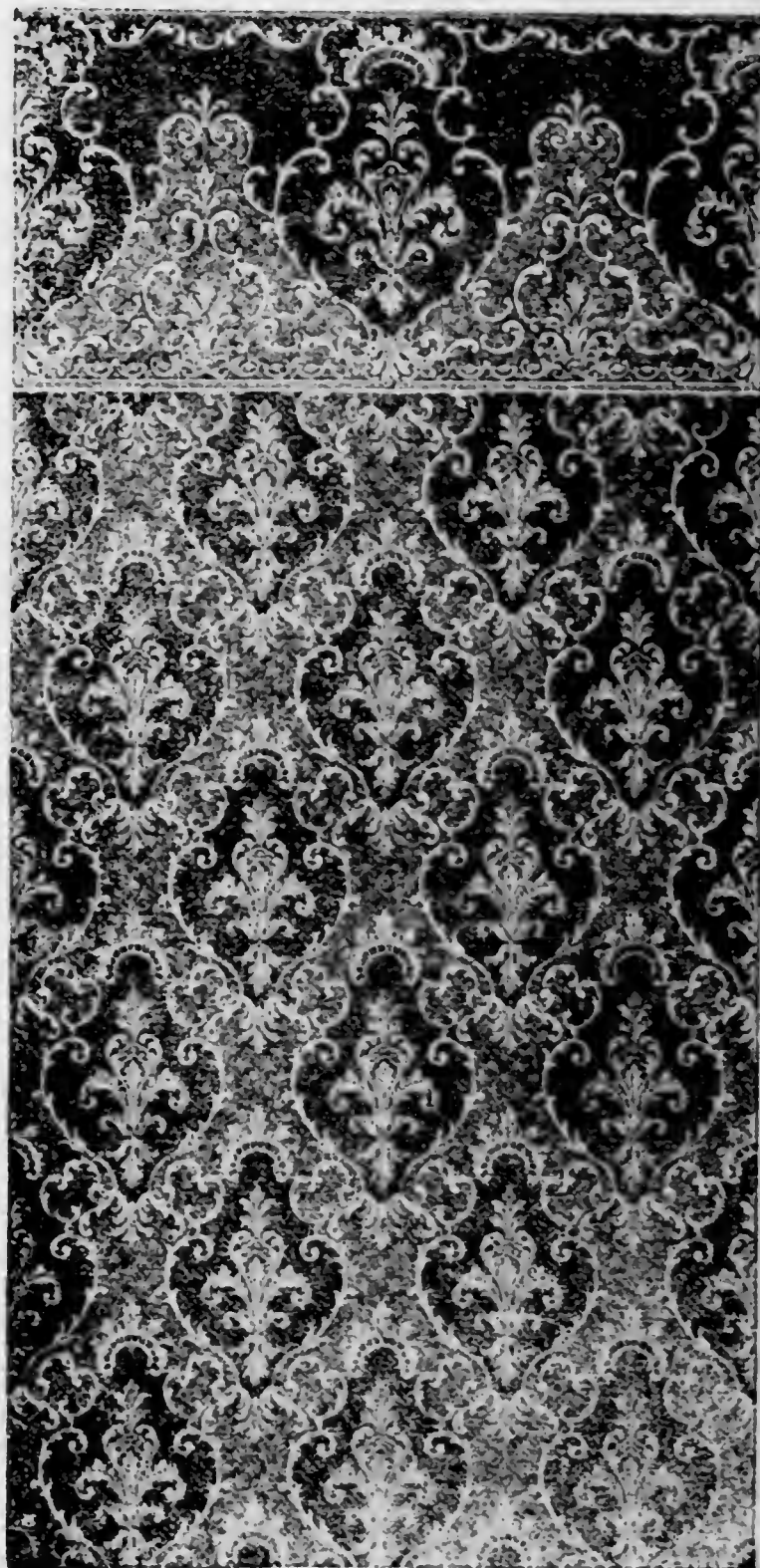
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